

Newport



Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

VOLUME XLII.

the Newport Mercury,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
G. C. MASON & F. A. PRATT,
GEO. C. MASON, EDITOR.

THE OLD STAND.—No. 123 Thames Street

RMS.—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1.75 if

ment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the LOWER

Deduction made to those who advertise by

year.

No paper discontinued (unless at the op-

of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

Poetry.

MR. MASON.—Will you be so kind as
say this before the good people of New-
port. We would recommend it to all of
us, and that they should remember it.

Truly yours,

From Harper's Magazine.

IS IT ANYBODY'S BUSINESS?

Is it anybody's business
If a gentleman should choose,
To wait upon a lady—
If the lady don't refuse?
Or to speak a little plainer
That the meaning all may know,
Is it anybody's business
If a lady has a beau?

Is it anybody's business
When that gentleman doth call?
Or when he leaves the lady
Or if he leaves at all?
Or is it necessary
That the curtains should be drawn,
To save from further trouble
The outside looks-on?

Is it anybody's business
But the lady's if her beau
Rides out with other ladies,
And does not know?

Is it anybody's business
If the gentleman's if she
Should accept another escort
Where he doesn't chance to be?

Is it anybody's business
When great or whither small,
Where the person means to call?

Or if you see a person
While he's calling anywhere
Is it any of your business
What his business may be there?

Is it anybody's business
What another's business is?
Whether 's or whether 't is not,
We should really like to know?

For we're certain if it is'n't
There are some who make it so.

It is, we'll join the rabble,
And act the noble part
Of the tattlers and defasers,
Who throng the public mart;

But if not, we'll act the teacher,
Until each meddler learns

It were better in the future

To mind their own concerns.

Agriculture.

ON REARING FARM STOCK.—This sub-
ject is now agitated in many of our papers
devoted to the cause of agriculture. It is
important that we should have good
animals to stock our farms—and how can
we hope to obtain a race to be depended
on, if we wholly neglect the rearing of
the young?

This everlasting encouragement of
hence productions that are reared in the
wild interior has had its day. Crosses
and come-by-chance productions will some-
times result in real excellence in the *individual*, but what is the offspring of that
one individual? In nine cases out of
ten the progeny will be inferior to the
progenitor, and no reliance can be placed
on such chance productions.

Most of our farmers agree that twice as
much food is required to fatten some kinds
of swine as others which they have had.—
Now as the cost of feeding is the principal
outlay, it is quite important that we should
have the means among ourselves of secur-
ing an offspring which may be relied on.
But we buy from year to year from
stores and obtain all kinds of chance pro-
ductions. The most skillful selectors of
hogs are often hit in a trade with a West-
ern drover, and the man who is to make
work of such hogs will find himself in debt
at the termination of the process.

So in regard to milch cows. When
we neglect to rear them we trust much to
the statements of those who have them for
use. And our awkward attempts to per-
petuate the good qualities of a favorite
cow in her offspring only expose us to
ridicule. We take no thought in regard
to the male that is to insure likely progeny
till it is quite too late, for we did not think
of rearing a calf till after the cow had
brought forth her young.

If we would have reliable cattle or hogs
we must take care and breed uniformly
from the best. We must begin by select-
ing the most promising individuals for
progenitors, and then we must cast out all
the poor ones for a long course of years,
saving only the very best to breed from.

It is most certain that a farmer cannot
afford to keep a poor cow. The first cost
of the animal is so small compared with
the expense of keeping for seven years,
that the man who has superior cows has
immense advantages over him who feeds
poor ones.—Mass. Ploughman.

Selected Cal.

From the N. Y. Dutchman.

A VISIT TO THE UGLY MAN.

BY SIMON SNUGGS.

As we stepped over the low fence, I
heard the hum of a spinning-wheel, and
another moment, one of the sweetest, rosiest
faces I ever beheld looked out of the door.

It was Lucy Wallis, the pretty daughter of
the Ugly Man! Saluting us modestly she
asked us in—and to be seated—and re-
sumed her work. There are few more
lovely girls than Lucy. In her moist blue
eye, was a blended expression of mirthfulness
and something more tender, that went
into your heart without ever asking leave.

Clad in a home-spun frock, coarse but
tasteful in its colors and adjustment—and
oh! how brilliantly spotless—her fingers
tipping with the blue of the indigo tub—
her little feet in buck skin moccasins, she
plied her task industriously; with an arch
toss, shaking into place her rich auburn
hair, and now, with a bound forward,
gracefully catching the thread that had
slipped from her fingers. Sweet voiced,
too, was Lucy Wallis, as she stood at her
wheel, spinning two threads, one of cotton
on her spindle and the other of gossip, with
my excellent and loquacious friend Dick
McCoy.

“Well, well! I told her, squire, ses I,
“The severest punishment I ever re-
ceived.” This, Mr. Editor, was the clos-
ing remark of a venerable and respected friend,
when giving me an account, a few
days ago, of one of his boyish pranks in
old Boston. I wish I could tell the story
as he tells it; but it is so good, and, in my
opinion, teaches so admirable a lesson to us all,
that I venture to hope it may find a place
in your pages, even in the shape in
which I shall attempt it:

Old Mrs. Wallis knitted convulsively,
and coughed slightly.

“However, she never kissed me afore
we was married, and it was a long time af-
ter afore she did. The way of it was: we
had an old one-horned cow, mighty onny
(ordinary) looking, old as the north star,
and poor as a black snake. One day I
went out to the lot”—

“Daddy, I would'nt tell that,” said Lucy,
in a persusive tone.

“Blamed if I don't though—it's the
truth, and if you don't keep still, I'll send
to Bozeman, to hold you quiet in the cor-
ner!”

Lucy pouted a little, and was silent.

“Yes, I went out to the lot, and thar,
as life was, was my old woman swing to
the cow, and the old thing yawned round,
and cutting up all sorts of shins! Ses I,

“What the duce are you up to old 'oman?”

And then with that she let go, and told me
she was trying to practice kissin' on old
Cherry, and see if that, arter that, she
could make up her mind to kiss me!”

“Old man, you made that! I've heard
you tell it afore—but you made it,” said
the old lady.

“You've never seen daddy, squire, have
you?” she asked, slightly coloring and
pointing.

“Never have—always had a curiosity,”

but the wounded expression of the girl
stopped me, and in another moment the
Ugly Man was before me.

Truly had McCoy said, ‘nothing on the
face generally had the appearance of a re-
cently healed blister spot, his prominent
eyes seemed ready to drop from off his face,
and were almost guiltless of lids. Red, red,
red was the almost prevailing color of his
countenance—even his eyes partook of it.

His mouth—rubry red, looked as if it had
been lately kicked by a rough-shod mule,
after having been originally made by goug-
ing a hole in his face with a nail grab!—

The tout ensemble was horribly, unspeak-
ably ugly!

“So, you're come to see the Ugly Man,
have you, squire? I've heard of you before.
You're the man as took the sensers of
this county, last, I was in George-
than. Well, you're mighty welcome.—

Old 'oman, fly round, get somethin' for the
squire and Dick to eat. Lucy, ain't you
got no fresh rigs?”

Lucy went out at his suggestion, and her
father went on: “They all call me ugly,
squire; and I am. My father before me
was the ugliest man that ever lived in Han-
cock county. But I'll give you my experi-
ence after supper. I spose you'll hear
that I've been through the ruffs. No?—

Well, when we get somethin' to eat I'll tell
you more about it; old 'oman, for heaven's
sake d'y all round that!”

The old lady did “fly around,” and Lucy
got the rigs, and between them they got
an excellent supper.

The purity of the table cloth, the excel-
lence of the coffee, the freshness of the
eggs, not to mention Lucy's good looks,
were more than a set-off against the ug-
liness of Billy; so that Dick and I con-
tinued to eat quite heartily, to the evident
gratification of our hospitable though ugly
host.

“After I could get any further in my
cussin', the crowd gin the most tremendous
yearth-shakin' howl that ever was heard—

and one fellar, as they were broadside of
us, hollered out, It's the old ugly man him-
self! Jeeminy! what a mouth!” With

that there was somethin' rained and rattled
in our boat like hail, only heavier; and
directly me and old John picked up a level
peck of buck-horn handled knives.”

Old Mrs. Wallis looked to Heaven, as
if appealing there for the forgiveness of
some great sin here ugly consort had com-
mitted, but said nothing.

“So I lost nothin' by bein' ugly that
time. Arter I got into Mobile, however,

I was bothered and pestered by the people
steppin' in the street to looked at me—all

that, though, was when I was ten years old.—

So I went down to the spring branch on
mornin', to wash my face, and as I looked in
the water, I seen the shadow of the
Franklin; and upon that he axed me to
drink with him, and as I had my tumbler
half way to my mouth, he stopped me of a
sudden—

“I think I'd a cleaned up a little,” inter-
posed tidy Lucy.

“Old 'oman! ain't you got nary cold
tater to chock that gal with? Well,

they'd look at me the hardest you ever seen.
But I got ahead of my story. A few days
ago, that had been a boat busted, and a
heap of people scalded and killed one way
and another. So at last I went into a
grocery, and a squad of people followed me
in, and one fellow, ses he, it's one of the
unfortunate sufferers by the bustin' of the
Franklin; and upon that he axed me to
drink with him, and as I had my tumbler
half way to my mouth, he stopped me of a
sudden—

“I beg your pardon, stranger—but,” ses
he.

“But—what?” ses I.

“Just fix your mouth that way again,”
ses he.

“I done it, just like I was gwine to drink,”

and I thought the whole of 'em would go
into fits!—they yelled and whooped like a
gang of wolves.

Finally, one of 'em ses, don't make fun
of the unfortunate; he's hardly got over

it. I know it's so, I have to

seen my face in forty years, but I know it
looks. Well, when I growed up I thought

it. That's the last time I've seen my
countenance—I don't but shet my eye
when I go about water.”

“Don't you use a glass when you shave?”

I inquired. “Glass! What glass could
I stand it—would burst if it were an inch
thick. Glass!—pish!”

Lucy told her father he was ‘too bad,

and that he knew it was no such thing,’

and the old man told her she was a
“sassy wench,” and to hold her tongue.

“Yes,” he continued, “it's so, I have to

see my face in forty years, but I know it
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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1854.

NUMBER 4,812.

• • • • •
WHAT DID YOU FIND YOURSELF AFTER THE 'SPLASHION'?

“In a flat boat, ses I.

“How far from the Franklin?” ses he.

“Why,” ses I, “I never seen her; but as

as high as I can guess, it must have been,

from what they tell me, high on to three

hundred and seventy-five miles!” You

oughter seen that gang scatter. As they

left, says one, “It's him—it's the Ugly

Man of All!”

THE VOICES.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

“Why urge the long, unequal fight,
Since truth has fallen in the street,
Or left anawt the trampled light,
Quenched by the holess million's feet?

“Give o'er the thankless task; forsake

The fools who know not ill from good;

Eat, drink, enjoy thy own, and take

DEATH OF JUDAH TOURO.

We see by our exchanges that Judah Touro, of New Orleans, died in that city, on the 18th inst., at an advanced age. His property is estimated at from \$1 million to a million and a half of dollars, which, it is supposed, he has bequeathed to the public institutions of New Orleans.

Towards Newport Mr. Touro always had the warmest feelings, and in that city the remains of several members of his family are interred. Through his liberality the beautiful granite gate-way and iron fence around the Jewish Cemetery were erected, and a subsequent date he gave a thousand dollars to set the steps of the Redwood Library.

The city of Boston can also attest to Mr. Touro's liberality, he having subscribed ten thousand dollars towards the Bunker Hill Monument, at the time that work was struggling on, in 1839.

His will is dated the 6th inst. It appoints four executors, giving \$10,000 to three of them, and making the fourth, R. D. Sheppard residuary legatee. Nearly \$450,000 is bequeathed to different public institutions and for charitable purposes, including the following:—\$80,000 for the establishment of an almshouse in New Orleans; \$5,000 to the Hebrew Congregation in Boston; the same amount to each of the Hebrew congregation in Hartford, New Haven, New York, Charleston, and Savannah; \$5,000 to the orphan Boys' Asylum, Boston; \$5,000 to the Female Asylum, Boston; \$10,000 to the Massachusetts Female Hospital; \$20,000 to the Jews Hospital Society, New York, \$10,000 to the New York Relief Society, for indigent Jews in Palestine; also \$50,000 to the agent of said society, for ameliorating the condition of the Jews in the Holy Land and securing the enjoyment of their religion. Also considerable bequests to other Hebrew congregations throughout the United States, and several handsome legacies to individuals.

Mr. Touro was a bachelor, lived alone with a few attendants and had a great aversion to the society of ladies, and as an illustration of this, the following anecdote was told us a few years since, by the lady who caused him so much uneasiness. She was a widow, in middle life and at the time resided in New Orleans, occupying one of Mr. Touro's houses. The building was much in want of repair and messages had been repeatedly sent to him, requesting the attention of his agent to the demand, but no agent or reply came. At last she sent word that if her request—a reasonable one—was not attended to, she would ~~see~~ ~~see~~ ~~see~~ Touro herself. The next morning every avenue to the house was obstructed by workmen—Carpenters, Masons, Painters and Paperers—and the inmates knew not what to make of this sudden rush, until informed by each master-workman in turn, that he was sent by Mr. Touro to make all the repairs and alterations that Madame desired! We tell the story for the benefit of those of our lady readers who may chance to occupy houses belonging to old bachelors.

It has been a matter of no small interest to us, to know been a majority of the advertisements of "want" articles "lost," and "found," &c., effect the object of the advertisers. For the last year or two, we have taken some pains to inform ourselves on this point, and we think we are safe in saying, that seven eights of those published in the Spy have been successful. Yesterday morning, we advertised three separate articles which had been lost, and before noon they had all been restored to the owners, in consequence of the advertisements. Repeated instances have occurred within but personal knowledge, of persons losing horses and cattle, and spending a very considerable portion of their value in a useless search for them, and after giving the search up, as hopeless, have advertised in the Spy, at the expense of only one or two dollars, and, in the course of from one to three days, have recovered their property. Similar cases are by no means infrequent in their occurrence.

The above is from the Massachusetts Spy, and is the experience of every publisher of a newspaper. We might readily give many instances of successful advertising were it necessary. Those who have faithfully tried this method of reaching the public ear, know its advantages, while those who are skeptical are at a loss to know how their neighbors, possessing no greater facilities for trade, are doing the heaviest business in their line. By turning to the columns of a newspaper the secret would soon be solved.

We cannot here refrain from relating the following, as apposite, though at the expense of a good fellow. It shows at once the advantages of advertising and how careless a man may be.

The Advertiser had several weeks before lost an article, but supposing that he would have no further use for it, he took no pains to recover it, beyond inquiry at the various stores where he was daily in the habit of trading. A question at length arose and the lost article was needed to settle it. We were applied to to advertise it; the loser taking out his pocket book to show us what he wanted. The advertisement was written and our friend turned to go out of the door when we called him back to take his pocket book, still on the desk. He threw down his gloves in a chair, opened his coat and stowed the pocket-book away and left. Half an hour later as he was passing the office we knocked on the window to him to come in and get his gloves, which were still in the chair where he had left them; and if his hands could have unscratched he would probably have dropped them unconsciously while picking up the gloves. The following day he called to say that the missing article had been found and restored to him by one who had read the advertisement. Then offering to pay us for our trouble he ran his hand into his pocket, only to find that he left his purse at home or somewhere else.

FRIEND EDITOR:—I see by the Boston papers an article stating that the late Judah Touro, the benevolent and honorable Merchant of New Orleans, was a native of Boston, and am sorry to see the article copied into the News, thereby endorsing it. The facts are thus:—Mr. Touro, father of the Rev. Isaac Touro, came to Newport from Lisbon, and, as a slab on the Monument of his widow (created by Mr. Judah Touro, a few years since) states, was the faithful minister of the congregation of Yeshuah Israel, in this city. Here all his children were born. They occupied the East half of the Touro House in Touro street.—The Rev. Isaac Touro went out to Jamaica, where he deceased on the 14th day of October, 1833, aged 46 years and was buried there, and as his business was somewhat involved, Mrs. Touro's brother, Moses Michael Hays, a highly esteemed and benevolent Merchant of Boston, invited her and her family to come and reside with him, stating that he would see to the education of her children; which invitation was accepted. Mrs. Rayna Touro, widow of Rev. Isaac Touro, remained and deceased in Boston on the 14th Tisiva in a 5548, answering to the 23rd September, 1878 at 44 years and was buried in the Jews Cemetery in this city. Abraham Touro, Esq., the eldest son of Rev. Isaac and Rayna Touro, continued to reside and do business in Boston and vicinity, was very successful and benevolent, and died of an accident. He was thrown from his chaise, (his horse having taken fright) and broke his leg, which mortified and he deceased on the 29th October, 1822. His remains were brought here and interred in the Jews' Cemetery by the side of his mother. He gave in his will a handsome sum to keep the Synagogue in repair, also a sum for the street leading from Thames street to the Cemetery.

Judah Touro, Esq., lately deceased in New Orleans, went to Boston with the family and remained there until about 1803 when he removed to New Orleans and entered into business as a Merchant. He was in the battle under Gen. Jackson and was wounded, from the effects of which, he never entirely recovered. In 1842 he erected a beautiful and substantial fence at a cost of from \$11,000 to \$12,000, about the Cemetery, where his mother and brother Abraham remains repose, and where are also the remains of his uncle and aunt (Moses Michael Hays and wife). About that time he erected a new Monument to his mother and father's memory, giving the old one to be erected to the memory of the sufferers of the ill fated Brig. Sutledge. He also gave a fund to make a firm side walk from the Cemetery to the Redwood Library, and funds to repair the

synagogue in his own right.

Mr. Touro remained all through his long and eventful life a lively affection for the place of his nativity, and has left a request and provision for his remains to be brought here and deposited by the side of his mother and wife. He was born in June 1774, consequently he was 68 years old.

This is a plain statement of well substantiated facts, which please insert in the Mercury to corroborate the erroneous statement circulating in the papers, and thereby oblige many.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The facts as they are brought to light go to show the high state of prosperity of the country during the past year. It is said that certain branches of trade have been unusually productive, that commerce has been greatly extended, and that manufactures of all kinds have been in demand; but it is only when we come down to the facts that we really understand the force and value of this extension.

By the returns of the last fiscal year the revenue exceeds the expenditures by ten millions of dollars, which go to swell the already heavy surplus in the treasury. Added to this, the exports of the year exceed those of 1852 by thirty millions; the exports of breadstuffs has increased to an extent that equals one and a half millions of barrels of flour, while the demand still continues to a degree that has raised the value of the stock on hand to an extravagant price.

On the other hand our imports have been on a large scale, exceeding those of the previous year by fifty millions; an excess hardly to be met by the increased call for American breadstuffs. Everything has been going on swimmingly. We have had a tight money market during the past season it is true, but it is easy again, and unless there should be some startling revolution, the present prosperity may continue for some time to come. But it is evident that this prosperity has led to a wild speculation and a reckless disregard of consequences, as is seen in the immense shipment to California and Australia, to say nothing of an increased indebtedness to Europe for articles that to a great extent may be produced at home. The fact that the revenue has so increased shows conclusively that our imports are enormous and although we may raise produce enough to meet this excess, the surplus over and above home consumption is nothing like an equivalent.

The lives of old men in China are valued at one hundred dollars, if a story lately reported of them is true. It seems that an Englishman on a ducking excursion, having expended all his shot, fired at the game with a ball, which missed the bird, glanced from the water and killed an old man, who was quietly enjoying his pipe in his door, the opposite side of the canal. The unfortunate marksman was advised to compromise the matter with the relatives and so keep it from the ear of the government officer, and thus escape heavy fine. He did so, and the relatives on reviewing the case, said, "the deceased was old, very old, as he could not have lived long, they mentioned a hundred dollars as a sum well deserved, an extensive circulation.

We are obliged to Messrs. Greeley & McElrath for a copy of the Whig Almanac for 1854. This work has been known as one of the best books of reference published in the Country, and has, what it well deserves, an extensive circulation.

We are indebted to Mr. Edmund Townend for California papers in advance of his arrival.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Blackwood's Magazine. The January number is received from the American Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. It contains the following articles: A paper in Persia, a review of the narrative of the journey by M. Eugene Flaudin, and an account of the British Government and the Sultan of Persia; part II of a tale of Scottish life. The English at home by a Frenchman abroad, a little comedy in which John Bull receives a few raps over the knuckles a la Charles Dickens doing up the Yankees. Here is one:

Great Bankers, out of affection of planness, every morning to the butchers to buy chops, which they themselves carry to some tavern in Cheshire or Fleet street, where they have them boiled in their presence. Then they purchase three pennworth of rye-bread, and munch their Spartan breakfast in public, giving at the same time their first audience. And the good shop keepers in the country over which he has traversed, and it is to be expected that congress will deliberately and impartially weigh all the claims and advantages of the route embodied in the report of Gov. Stevens, and act according to the evidence before it in the premises. A new Territory, set apart and organized within one year, and a favorable report for a railway from the Atlantic States to the Sound! Who can anticipate the future for our territory?

A committee of arrangements had made some preparation to receive the Governor in something like a formal manner, which to some extent was superceded by this sudden, and, at the time, unexpected event.—On the announcement of his arrival, however, a national salute was fired—the national banner at once was drawn to the top of the liberty pole—the flag of the Kendall Co. was made to flutter in the breeze, and waving all ceremony the Governor was received almost literally into the arms of a warm-hearted, patriotic people, in the rough garb of a bold and adventurous American freeman.

The large room of the Washington Hotel, (whether he had been conducted,) was soon crowded, and to receive him from the embrasure of conversing with all individually, it was suggested that he be specially welcomed to this territory, as our future Governor; which duty was performed in a few words by the editor of this paper, upon which the Governor replied as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF OLYMPIA: I have been mingling freely with you since my arrival here one half hour since, and can in reply to your warm expressions of welcome, do little else than repeat what I have stated in conversation.

After my six months experience of the plains and the mountains, I feel I have now reached home—a home soon to be cheered by the presence of my wife and children—and to be the labor of my future life.

You have reason to complain of the great delays which have occurred in the organization of your territory and I was prepared to bear patiently any expression of dissatisfaction which you might think proper to indulge in.

I suppose that you would recognise the general bearing of my labors upon your own prosperity, and that on the whole it would be conceded that the territory would be a gainer by my coming overland in charge of the railroad exploration. I did not look forward, however, to the universal policy which I have found wherever I have been that a serious detriment had occurred to the public service, and your best interests had been most effectively promoted by my course. It is my pleasant duty to be able to report the complete success of the exploration, and that a railroad is eminently practicable from the head of navigation of the Mississippi to your magnificent territory, and is developed at least two passes in each of the three mountain ranges—the Rocky mountains, the Bitter Root mountains, and the Cascade mountains. Good routes connect these passes. The country passed over is well watered and abounds in grass. A small expense will open excellent wagon roads. The mountains abound in granite and marble, and are covered with a luxuriant forest growth. I have been favored with associates of unsurpassed zeal, energy and ability and with a most admirable body of employees. No serious difficulty has occurred on the whole route, and the Indians have welcomed us into their country and assisted us in our march. The parties are now at Vancouver and will in a few days reach this place.

Littell's Living Age. No. 505, contains a beautiful and happy, and at the end of the year the four volumes will be very beautiful. It will be remembered that this new feature in the Living Age is attended with no additional expense to the subscriber.

Ladies' National Magazine. The February number is received and contains noted; these are articles from the pen of the talented editor—Mrs Stephen Jones Jr. author of Susy E. Day's & in

Illustrations the National is not sparing, and the work has gained the confidence of a large circle of friends.

Christmas Number of "Household Words." a round of stories by the Christmas fire, by Charles Dickens. From year to year Dickens has been in the habit of issuing one or more stories that were appropriate to the season. These stories are embodied in a number of the "Household Words" and are well worth reading.

The Old Lady over the Way. The Angel's Square, Uncle George's The Colonel's, The Scholar's and Nobdy's Story. Dickens' reputation as an author will insure a circulation for the above reprint from the press of McElrath and Baker.

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Godley's Lady's Book.—The February number is now before us, with a variety of excellent illustrations running through its pages.—The most attractive is "Winter" and "Trout Fishing." The last is accompanied with great regularity, the plates are uniform and the execution of all parts is creditable to the publisher. Printed on 4 to 5, with a liberal margin, and bound in morocco or French calf, they will make very beautiful and attractive volumes. Many of the best and most popular writers have been employed as regular contributors and the whole Editorial direction has been intrusted to the care of Mr. Charles A. Dana. With these volumes one has portraits of all the more prominent scenes in the seaboard States and the shores of the Pacific, convincing all about forty engravings and two hundred pages of text. They are furnished to subscribers at \$5 a volume, \$10 for the two and a large premium of \$10 for the Bunker Hill from Trumbull's picture.

The second volume of this work will shortly be issued.

Graham's Magazine.—The February number of this monthly is now before us, with a variety of excellent illustrations running through its pages.—The most attractive is "Winter" and "Trout Fishing."

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The large room of the Washington Hotel, (whether he had been conducted,) was soon crowded, and to receive him from the embrasure of conversing with all individually, it was suggested that he be specially welcomed to this territory, as our future Governor; which duty was performed in a few words by the editor of this paper, upon which the Governor replied as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF OLYMPIA: I have been mingling freely with you since my arrival here one half hour since, and can in reply to your warm expressions of welcome, do little else than repeat what I have stated in conversation.

After my six months experience of the plains and the mountains, I feel I have now reached home—a home soon to be cheered by the presence of my wife and children—and to be the labor of my future life.

You have reason to complain of the great delays which have occurred in the organization of your territory and I was prepared to bear patiently any expression of dissatisfaction which you might think proper to indulge in.

I suppose that you would recognise the general bearing of my labors upon your own prosperity, and that on the whole it would be conceded that the territory would be a gainer by my coming overland in charge of the railroad exploration. I did not look forward, however, to the universal policy which I have found wherever I have been that a serious detriment had occurred to the public service, and your best interests had been most effectively promoted by my course. It is my pleasant duty to be able to report the complete success of the exploration, and that a railroad is eminently practicable from the head of navigation of the Mississippi to your magnificent territory, and is developed at least two passes in each of the three mountain ranges—the Rocky mountains, the Bitter Root mountains, and the Cascade mountains. Good routes connect these passes. The country passed over is well watered and abounds in grass. A small expense will open excellent wagon roads. The mountains abound in granite and marble, and are covered with a luxuriant forest growth. I have been favored with associates of unsurpassed zeal, energy and ability and with a most admirable body of employees. No serious difficulty has occurred on the whole route, and the Indians have welcomed us into their country and assisted us in our march. The parties are now at Vancouver and will in a few days reach this place.

Littell's Living Age. No. 505, contains a beautiful and happy, and at the end of the year the four volumes will be very beautiful. It will be remembered that this new feature in the Living Age is attended with no additional expense to the subscriber.

Ladies' National Magazine. The February number is received and contains noted; these are articles from the pen of the talented editor—Mrs Stephen Jones Jr. author of Susy E. Day's & in

Illustrations the National is not sparing, and the work has gained the confidence of a large circle of friends.

Christmas Number of "Household Words." a round of stories by the Christmas fire, by Charles Dickens. From year to year Dickens has been in the habit of issuing one or more stories that were appropriate to the season. These stories are embodied in a number of the "Household Words" and are well worth reading.

The Old Lady over the Way. The Angel's Square, Uncle George's The Colonel's, The Scholar's and Nobdy's Story. Dickens' reputation as an author will insure a circulation for the above reprint from the press of McElrath and Baker.

This is a plain statement of well substantiated facts, which please insert in the Mercury to corroborate the erroneous statement circulating in the papers, and thereby oblige many.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The facts as they are brought to light go to show the high state of prosperity of the country during the past year. It is said that certain branches of trade have been unusually productive, that commerce has been greatly extended, and that manufactures of all kinds have been in demand; but it is only when we come down to the facts that we really understand the force and value of this extension.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 20.

SENATE.—The petition of the Citizens Savings Institution of Woonsocket for charter was read, granted and act passed.

The act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors and to suppress tipping shops, was called up by Mr. F. T. Hazard.

Mr. Francis moved, as a *test vote* upon this question, that the bill be upon the table.

The question being taken the act was laid upon the table by the following vote.

Ayes—17.—Noses—7.

A journal to Monday, at 3 o'clock p.m.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cranston called for the order of the day, the consideration of the State Debt. Dr. Richmond resumed and concluded his argument in defense of the validity of the claims which he represented.

After he had finished, Mr. G. Knott moved that Wilson Updike, Esq., of South Kingstown, be invited to address the House upon the question pending.

This motion led to a prolonged discussion.

On the question, Shall the motion prevail? the House was called, and the yeas and nays were as follows:

Ayes—33.—Noses—18.

So, the motion to invite Mr. Updike prevailed.

The House then adjourned until Monday afternoon, at three o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 3 o'clock agreeably to adjournment and there being no business prepared for their action, adjourned to Tuesday at 10 o'clock, a.m.

HOUSE.—The Committee on State Property, reported favorable on the petition of Henry Packard and others for alteration and repairs of Providence Court House and a resolution was passed appropriating \$275 for the purpose, the repair, &c., to be made under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Petition of Newport Historical Society for an act of incorporation. Granted and act passed.

Petition of William S. Wetmore, et al., to incorporate the Newport Reading Room. Granted and act passed.

Petition of Bernard O'Reilly, et al., for act of incorporation of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. Granted and act passed.

Petition of First Independent Baptist Society. Pawtucket, for amendment of charter granted and act passed.

Petition of Walter R. Proctor, for discharge from recognition. Granted and act passed.

Reported of the Committee to build a wall around the State's Jail in the County of Kent. Received, and a resolution passed appropriating \$172,61, to pay balance due and Committee for expenses incurred.

Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The SENATE was occupied the whole day upon the act in relation to railroads—Samuel Ames was heard in opposition to, and R. G. Hazard and Christopher Robinson in support of the act.

The bills were finally again referred to the Judiciary Committee for their consideration, and the Senate adjourned to Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

In the House Mr. Updike occupied all the morning session in an examination of the validity of the claims of persons holding certificates of the Registered State Debt. His speech was both able and interesting, showing a thorough and minute knowledge of the whole subject under discussion.

In the afternoon, Mr. Updike resumed and concluded his remarks upon the old State debt. Dr. Richmond, by permission of the House, spoke at length in reply to Mr. Updike.

Mr. Cox proposed a resolution, referring the whole subject to a committee, which, not meeting with much favor, he withdrew. Mr. Eddy then offered an indefinite declaratory resolution, which remained undisposed of when the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—Petition of Chancery Rush and others, for act incorporating the Tower Mining Company. Read, and act passed.

The Committee on Education, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, in structing them inquire and report as to the expediency of increasing the State appropriation for public schools, the said in structure to be distributed in such a manner as to aid poor and thinly populated districts, reported an act for that purpose, which was read and passed to a second reading.

Petition of William S. Wetmore and others, for act incorporating the Newport Reading Room, (from the House,) Read, and referred to the Committee on Corporations. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Judiciary, reported an act in addition to an act passed at the January session, A. D. 1851, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act concerning partition and estates held in common and in joint tenancy," which was read and passed.

Mr. Cranston moved that the petition of James Asher for liberum tenet in New- port, for the violation of the Maine law, now in the hands of the Committee on Convicts' Petitions, be taken from that committee, and they discharged him from further consideration. The motion prevailed, and the prayer of the petition was granted.

A resolution was read and passed, releasing James Asher, of Newport, from a fine and costs incurred for a violation of the Maine law.

The Committee on Finance, reported a resolution, directing the General Treasurer to make a deduction of five per cent. of the State tax paid by the town of East Greenwich for the year 1853; which was read and passed.

The Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution appropriating the sum of \$787,61 to pay certain claims against the State, which was read and passed.

The resolution which passed the House appropriating the sum of \$1000 in aid of the Kentish Artillery, came down from the Senate concurred in with an amendment.

The amendment makes the appropriation \$1500, in which the House concurred.

The Committee on Corporations, reported an act in amendment of the charter of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad; which was read and passed. Adj.

"It is a terrible thought to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read that not an oath uttered that does not vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading currents of sound—not a prayer hissed that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will."

An eminent physician has recently dis covered that the nightmarish, in nine cases out of ten, is produced from owing a bill to a newspaper man.

XXXIII CONGRESS.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

HOUSE.—To-day, the debate on New York politics was carried on by Messrs. Cutting and Perkins. Mr. Wade obtained the floor when the committee rose, and the house adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—The committee on territories reported a substitute for their Nebraska bill making two territories instead of one.

The Military Academy appropriation bill was considered and passed. A resolution was adopted calling for Dudley Mann's instruction and correspondence while secret diplomatic agent in Europe.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution asking the President in what capacity Bedini, the Pope's nuncio, came to Washington. He made a speech defending the nuncio, and wanted federal protection extended to him.

Messrs. Mason, Bailey, Dawson, Badger, Douglas, Everett, and Pett also spoke strongly against the lawless acts of the mob, believing it to be wholly the action of foreigners, and repugnant to every American citizen, and calculated to bring disgrace on the nation.

Mr. Weller defended the action of the foreigners, who, he argued, had a right to express their opinions and grievances, and it was Bedini was guilty of only half of what his own countrymen accuse him, then the people were right in what they did.

The resolution was adopted. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—To committee of the whole.

Mr. Wade made a speech denouncing the Erie rioters.

Messrs. Ritchie and Drum defended the State.

THE LITTLE BOY WITH A STRAW HAT. A crippled beggar in a large city was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown him from a window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered around him, mimicking his awkward movements, and hooting at his helplessness and rags. Presently another noble little fellow came up, and boldly pushing through the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts, and fastened them in a bundle.

Then, slipping a piece of silver into his hand, was running away, when a voice far up above him said, "Little boy with the straw hat, look up."

He did so, and a lady leaning from an upper window said earnestly, "God will bless you my little fellow—God will bless you for that." The lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of this world, that every one of those boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation; and when she wrote down his name, as one she wished to remember, he felt more than paid for all he had done.

He walked along, he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; then of the lady's smile and words of approval, and last, and better than all, he could almost hear his heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

Little reader, when you have an opportunity to do good and to feel tempted to neglect it, remember "the boy with the straw hat."

FROM LIBERIA.—Advices from Monrovia to Oct. 2 have been received. The mail steamer had established a regular monthly communication with England, and another British line of steamers, it was expected, would soon be started from Liverpool. The Liberia Herald asks if the contemplated American line of steamers has been abandoned. Prince Boyer, of Tradewinds, Esq., reported that he had just marked the place, and returned to St. George, for assistance. On his return, however, he was unable to find the place. The party in search returned for further assistance, and were eagerly joined by the officers and crews of four steamers. At two o'clock on Wednesday they entered, and proceeding in different directions continued the search till three o'clock Thursday morning, when, to the great joy of all, they found an opening upward, through which a small boat was visible. They had obtained a light, and returned to St. George, for assistance. On his return, however, he was unable to find the place. 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